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sions of nursing and medicine have their distinct spheres, yet they are intimately connected, and since nursing is looked upon more and more as a necessity, it behooves the physician to champion any cause looking to the betterment of the nursing body. In dividing the subject into three sections, I realize that arguments appearing in one section might be employed with advantage in another, perhaps. But the division is purely arbitrary, and the three are so nearly related that the good of one is the good of all. The subject is just being agitated in comparatively recent times, and so I could not get all the literature I desired. But I trust that I have presented enough arguments to show why we as a profession should encourage State registration. So, in answer to my subject, I shall say, "Yes."

THE OPEN-AIR TREATMENT FOR TUBERCULAR CHILDREN

[THE Children's Hospital in Boston has been trying a very interesting experiment in open-air treatment for children suffering with the different forms of tubercular disease, and through the courtesy of Sister Caroline we are privileged to publish this little sketch with illustrations showing the result of the first winter's work. The "shack" playroom is to be a marked feature of the new buildings which the hospital is to complete in the near future.—Ed.]

A wooden "shack" has been erected at Wellesley Hills and connected by a covered way to the house temporarily in use as the Convalescent Home of the Children's Hospital, Boston.

This "shack" is twenty feet by forty feet, lighted by ten windows in the roof—five on either side. These swing down like a transom and are kept open day and night. There are also windows in either end. The long sides are made like barn doors and can be opened two-thirds the entire length, either on one or both sides. The ones on the southwest side are kept open in moderate weather.

The building and covered way cost eight hundred and ninety dollars. It is furnished with twelve wooden, canvas-covered cots, and two "Champion Railway Heaters." A fire is kept in one all the time and in the second in severe weather.

This building was opened December 26, 1903. Ten to twelve children have slept there every night since that date, and it is also used as a playroom by the fifteen children who sleep in the house.

The children sleep in flannel nightgowns, flannel nightcaps, and woollen bed socks, and between blankets. In the daytime they have on flannel underwear, flannel dresses, sweaters, and woollen hoods.



"SHACK"



INTERIOR OF "SHACK"



CLOTHING WORN IN THE DAYTIME



READY FOR BED IN THE "SHACK"

They are children who have been under treatment in the hospital for tubercular joint-disease, tubercular peritonitis, and empyema.

The building was put up as an experiment, and though it is much too soon to be able to publish any result, it may be said that the children have been perfectly comfortable even when the thermometer outside was twenty below zero, inside against the wall zero, but nearer the stove twenty or thirty above.

There has not been a single case of sore throat or cold in the head. The appetites of all have improved, and they enjoy it, and would protest now should the windows be closed.

THE BEAUTY OF A LIFE OF SERVICE *

By ALICE LUCAS

Graduate of the Sanitarium, Clifton Springs, N. Y.

"Be diligent after thy power, to do deeds of love; think nothing too little, nothing too low, to do lovingly for the sake of God. Bear with infirmities, ungentle tempers, contradictions; forego thyself and thine own ways for love, and He whom in them thou lovest, to whom thou ministerest, will own thy love, and will pour His own love into thee."—E. B. PUSEY.

IN this age when new theories, new ideas, and new achievements surround us on every hand, telling of an awakened intelligence and progression in all scientific branches of thought and study, what is more natural than that we nurses should look forward to the higher development of our profession and to a time when we will hold a position which all will recognize as supreme in its service to others.

Since the heroic work of Florence Nightingale down to the present time there has been no other factor that has done so much to relieve suffering humanity and destroy vice and wretchedness as this army of brave women, who have so persistently struggled to overcome the many difficulties that have presented themselves in the march towards higher achievements. Upon the battle-fields, in the midst of the din and confusion and agony, these women of courageous heart and earnest purpose went forth to the accomplishment of a mighty work of service to others; and angels of light and mercy they proved to many a soldier boy, not only lifting the cup of cold water to famished lips, or stanching the life-blood, but teaching them in the dying hour the way through the dark

* Read at the graduating exercises at the Sanitarium, Clifton Springs, N. Y., April 19, 1900.